

would only delude you and lower me in the estimation of

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

10 the 30 gentlemen signing the requisition.

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the country, I am of opinion that Louis Beaulieu should

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—May 29. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Auckland 11th inst. Passengers—Mrs. Pith and 12 in all. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—May 30. *Little Port*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Pith, for Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

PROPOSED DEPARTURES.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, for Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 30. *Warwick*, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 30. *Warwick*, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Pith, for Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

IMPORTS.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

EXPORTS.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, for Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

SHIPS' MAIL.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

NEWCASTLE.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

ADUCTION.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

SYDNEY HEADS.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

DIARY.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. KEMP.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

THE CITY'S POSITION.—May 30. *Barbadoes*, brig, 120 tons, Captain Pith, from Newcastle, 10th inst. Captain, agent.

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is utterly untenable and fraught with insecurity. The former administration was created by Imperial law. The original Corporation was instituted by the authorities constituted by Imperial law. The Commissioners were appointed under the same sanction. The restoration of the Corporation was effected by the same process. How absurd, then, to go back to the very origin of government to combat what may or may not be a grievance! No doubt it is unpopular to impose rates. Undoubtedly every householder would be glad to lessen their amount and devote their pressure upon any roof rather than his own. But it is not in this way that honest public men will deal with a public liability. If the burden is taken off the city, it must be thrown upon the colony at large, or we must repudiate a colonial debt. The first step of repudiation is in the proposition to throw upon the community in general the expense of a work performed for the benefit of the city; the second is for the Assembly, as representing the whole country, to call in question the claims of the public credit in consideration of the improper disposal of its money.

The objection made to the rates because every part of the city is not provided with sewerage will apply to almost every species of improvement. Are the streets of the city entirely complete? Is light brought to the door of every ratepayer? Is it not impossible so to adjust payments as to secure to every individual that precise amount of immediate benefit which his contribution to the revenue should represent? Everybody knows that this is impossible. It is the duty of the law to approximate as closely as may be; but when the utmost that can be done is done, there must be many discrepancies. Still, the case of the sewerage is somewhat exceptional, and should commence with at least there is the option of enjoying the benefit.

The city has, however, a clear claim to considerable endowment from the general revenue, so long as endowments are made at all. The amount now voted for the city is less than it is entitled to ask, and it will be a fair matter of enquiry in the ensuing Assembly—to what extent the present resources of the city should be supplemented by a grant. If it be deemed desirable in order to stimulate local improvements, to grant endowments to country municipalities—to invest them with an interest in the surrounding lands, or otherwise to facilitate their advancement, there can be no reason why some equivalent advantages should not be conferred upon this great city. It will be our duty and our pleasure to support the movements of the citizens in this direction. The time may come when it will be expedient for the country at large to discharge the general revenue from all these local cares, but until the principle is universally applied we see no reason why this city should have its full participation in the advantage even of an erroneous policy. We hope, however, that no desire to catch the votes of the unthinking, or to gratify the impatience of ratepayers, will induce the candidates to sacrifice their duty to the country at large, and especially to abandon a great principle upon which the public faith must ultimately rest. We are sure that upon reflection the citizens would not wish for any such course, and that if they did they would find an array of opposition from the members of the new Assembly which would make it impossible to pursue it. In all questions of this kind the members for the city will be in a small minority.

Let us base our claims upon grounds which are defensible; let us place the case of this city in the hands of men who show that, while they are scrupulous in the observance of public faith, they are not indifferent to the claims of the metropolis, or to the wishes of their fellow-citizens.

If we begin the principle of repudiation, where is it to end? If we proceed devolving one local obligation after another upon the public treasury, what is to be the limit of taxation, or what the security against wasteful expenditure? The only chance we have of mitigating the tendency to corruption which belongs to our present form of Government is by throwing local affairs upon the management of the people; but it is obvious that no town or city would have any interest in special vigilance or economy if the funds were drawn from a common centre, and if their distribution were the result of a scramble.

We drew attention, lately, to a little tractate on Parliamentary Reform, by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL. The same author has also contributed to the world a more elaborate treatise on Liberty. The discussion has, however, no reference to passing controversies, being an abstract enquiry into the nature and limits of personal and political liberty, and the relations of the individual to society.

A considerable portion of the work is an eloquent plea for the preservation of liberty, and a lament over its decay; the tyranny he deplors and deprecates, not being that of kings or tyrants, but that of the great mass of the people who constitute society, and who, in their various organisations, so harness each other down to tame and obedient movements, as to leave no scope for freedom of individual action.

Mr. MILL, like most men when engaged in representing strongly one side of a question, rather tends to exaggerate the evils, if not the extent, of "conventionalism," and to ignore the advantages that may grow out of it. He even goes so far as to reflect on the duty of entire obedience and implicit submission to the Divine will, as strongly inculcated by some Christian divines, as being slavish and inconsistent with the highest self-development of humanity. Unrestrained arbitrariness is as much an extreme to be avoided as bondage to custom. Both for men and societies the golden mean lies between these two extremes. The problem of life is to harmonise free will with necessity, to cultivate to the utmost self-development within the range by which it is inevitably circumscribed. There are limits to the knowable, and there are limits to the doable; and as the wise man of science contents himself with working within the domain of the former, the practical man finds also the expediency of acknowledging the boundaries of the latter. Society exists for practical purposes, and in order to hold together as all some sacrifice of individualism is felt as a necessary evil. Wherever there are men there must be customs. *Ubi homines sunt, mores sunt.* The perfect indulgence of individual caprice would disintegrate society into its constituent atoms. It would become a congeries of particles, not an organic whole. The concession made by the individual to society is the return he makes for the complex benefits society confers on him, and to learn how to render this concession without loss of dignity or usefulness is part of the education of life. In fact, we often speak of education as if synonymous with "training," that being indeed one essential part of it; for the task of him who presides over the formation of character consists quite as much in

the pruning and curbing the rebellious luxuriance of self-will, as in drawing out latent powers and stimulating their growth. Good manners is the sacrifice of personal whims in consideration of the convenience and feelings of others. Morality calls for restraint of the passions out of respect for the decency, if not the very exigencies, of social life. Patriotism requires individual sacrifice for the public weal. And liberty itself is only obtainable by a hearty submission to wise laws, and generally it may be said that the advancement of the individual as of the species is promoted as much by self-denial as by self-expression.

But, of course, as in all cases where the truth lies in the mean, there is much to be said on both sides; and, doubtless, there is plenty of room for protest against the tyranny of modern organisations, whether social, political, educational, or religious. The large scale on which modern civilised societies are fashioned makes combined and concerted action more and more necessary. The members of a guerrilla band may act each for himself, according to his own judgment; but the soldiers of a large army must march in regiments, and obey uniformly the orders of a recognised authority. And stragglers from the ranks. We are divided into companies; we go in gangs, and march to the tune and the time of our class music. If any self-willed individual, on the straight line—if he sets off on his own, he is likely to get his heels trodden on, or his shins soundly kicked, and to go limping and howling for the rest of his journey. There is no room for eccentricity. It is so in politics.

A man must belong to a party or he is nowhere. If he agrees a little with both sides, and cannot attach himself fundamentally to either—still more, if he differs uselessly crochety fellow. Party leaders look askance at him, constitutions will not take him up, journalists call him with a running fire of adverse commentary, and he finds himself hustled on all sides and treated as a practical nullity. For government by majorities leads to the counting of men as so much force available on one side or the other, and takes no note of any other kind of worth. Minorities, as such, are of no account, and are regarded only as swarms of inferior creatures, and so well their power. This is a strikingly seen in the working of American politics, and causes test the relative strength of parties, and even opinions, is carried out to an extreme, in deference to the opinions of the majority as declared off hand by the ballot box. There is hardly such a thing as a minority in the United States, and their elements form new combinations.

In matters of religion, the regimental division of modern society is, if anything, more rigid than in politics, and the demand for conformity to the established regulations exacted with greater sharpness and under severer penalties. The distinctive characteristics of churches relate to points of doctrine and points of polity. The two have often no necessary connection with each other, and are often the result of accident, and yet men bracket them together, and take them as a whole, and stand by the polity of the sect which they profess, they approve, or they uphold the doctrines which they have become attached to the polity. If any unlucky wight thinks proper to discriminate—to avow a disbelief in half the sectarian creeds while wishing to hold by the other, he forfeits more sympathy than he retains, and runs the risk of incurring a mild form of excommunication.

Yet, as CARLYLE is fond of telling the world, all the great systems and creeds that have ever found a footing had their origin in "minorities." And in this respect, history will doubtless continue to repeat itself. The struggle between individualism and conventionalism will endure till the world is perfect—till society is so tolerant as to offer no restraint to the fullest expression of personality, and personality develops itself so rightly as to offer no offence to society. And when will that be?

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE. Monday, 7 p.m.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Grant King and three Chinese merchants resident in Melbourne, waited upon the Chief Secretary, to-day, in reference to the residence-tax, which they held they had no business to pay, it being imposed for purposes of gold-field management. Mr. O'Shanassy said it was for the repression of Chinese immigration, and to afford protection; also, that the total revenue collected had not more than met expenditure, including compensation paid for the Ballarat riots.

Underwood's antidote for snake bites was again put to the test, and with great success. Two dogs and two pigeons were bitten, and the antidote administered. One dog died, and the other recovered with the effects of the venom applied. Underwood was bitten in the finger, and felt giddy, but applied the antidote and was soon well. Scientific men are making further investigations to-day.

Commercial news is unimportant.

Communication with Adelaide has been again suspended, but was resumed to-day.

ADELAIDE. Monday Afternoon.

Telegraphic communication re-opened this afternoon.

The Columbian is still in port. It is expected she will sail in a day or two.

Business is very slack, chiefly owing to the stoppage of communication.

Wheat, 9s. 9d. to 10s. for shipment.

Flour, £22 10s.; best wheat, £24.

The weather is very wet, have had heavy rains for the last fortnight.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—Mr. Strangways's motion of censure, relative to the management of the Ballarat exploration, was carried on Friday night, by 15 to 13. The Ministers are expected to resign on Tuesday.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Barrow's motion for free distillation was lost last Wednesday, by a majority of 2. Mr. Owens, the newly elected member for the city, voted against it contrary to his pledge, and is now requested to resign by the indignation meeting against him.

Mr. Teyrens is lecturing in the Royal Free School, with great success.

The Lyon barque is laid on for Sydney.

AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the Court-house, on Friday afternoon. The attendance was very large, and the meeting of the day was very successful.

From the treasurer's statement it appeared that, on the last instant, there was a balance in hand of £100 10s. 10d.

L.A.W.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

Briggs v. The Trustees of the Sydney Waterworks.

The trial of this case began at 10 o'clock, and continued until 4 o'clock.

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WATER POLICE COURT.

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ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

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Briggs v. The Trustees of the Sydney Waterworks.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page149114>

ROMBU-SH RAUMS—Gentlemen visiting Sydney are invited to inspect the extensive stock of **MEERSCHAUM PIPES** **ON SALE** by the undersigned, which for quality and style, suitable for the country, are to be equalled in Sydney.
E. F. PENFOLD, Importer, American Tobacco Warehouse, 452, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN Newspapers, books, and Magazines.—Persons wishing to obtain regular supplies of the above will communicate with F. F. POINDEXE, general news and advertising agent, 355, George-street South, who is making up an order by the next mail.

VIEWS OF SYDNEY HARBOR from the proposed site of the New Houses of Parliament.—**Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS**, having executed the above plans, which have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Hon. Charles Fisher, Esq., Colonial Secretary wish to announce that they are now complete and open for public inspection. Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, 352, George-street.

SAFENESS: its CAUSES and CURE, price 1s. 12
PIDDINGTON'S, George-street.
BROADWOOD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES for
 SALE. Also, a good **HARMONIUM**, with three
 stops, at **J. PIDDINGTON'S**, over Peck's auction rooms.
JOHNSON AND CO., Pianoforte and Music Importers.
 Largest stock in the Australian colonies.
PIANOFORTES for the Million, warranted by the best
 London makers, at prices to meet the views of the
 public, and commencing from £150 upwards. **JOHNSON**
 AND **CO'S** Pianoforte Warehouse, 172, Pitt-street.
PIANOFORTES REPAIRED, made equal to new
 though at a small price. **JOHNSON**, 172, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC, selected from 30,000 pieces,
Catalogues may be had post free. JOHN SON & CO.
NEW MUSIC, just opened, ex. Philadelphia, — N. B.
Farmer's and others latest compositions, at W. H.
STANINGS, Wyndham-square. Pianos for SALE or
HIRE.
MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and
New Music, as soon as published. 27, Hunter-st.
JUST PUBLISHED, the Martin's Glean, price 2s. 6d.,
post free. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street
PORTRAITURE. — Crayon Coloured and Coloured
Portraits on Paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c. &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, slightly tinted or highly finished in oil colors, Stereoscopic Pictures in glass or paper, and the plain glass Collodion Portraits taken at J. LEWINGTON'S rooms, over Peck's Artist Rooms.

PHOTOGRAPHS—HAWKLAND'S Non-reversed Collodion PORTRAITS, from his studio.

drawing the attention of his friends and the public generally to the above, Mr. Haviland would allude to the great advantage gained in this style of portraiture; few persons being aware to what extent the fidelity of the portrait is destroyed by having (as is usually the case) very little similarity of feature, the parting of the hair, &c., on the wrong side. Photographic Portrait Gallery, next Commercial Bank, opposite Post Office.

NOVELTY in the FINE ARTS.—BLACKWOOD'S
Portraits on Visiting Cards, from 12s. per dozen.

AUSTRALIAN SCENERY.—BLACKWOOD'S
celebrated VIEWS—a great collection on view
or SALE.

PORTRAITS. Views, Properties photographed in **KEY** style or price, by W. B. C. K. WOOD, 16, William-st.

ACRES—Saddle and Harness Horses and Dogcart
LEFT on HIRE. GILSON, 402, Castlereagh-street.

ANDREWS, cheap, at the Steam Machine Printing
Office, 3, Queen's-place.

POSTERS at one hour's notice, at SMITH'S (late
Fryer's), 3, Queen's-place.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, &c.—The under-
signed, having purchased the printing office lately
conducted by Mr. J. Fryer, begs to inform his friends and
the public, that he has removed to the premises lately
the printed, and on and out to the above terms.

and commodious offices, No. 3, Queen's-place.
FRANCIS SMITH.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE. ROBERT FORBES, agent, 170, Pitt-st.

£4500 ON CITY or Country Property, low rate of interest. R. FORBES, agent, Pitt-st.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. RAITON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Cutler, has REMOVED to those central premises for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Richard Lamb, near the Post Office, Sydney, where he has been established for many years.

utlery ever seen in Sydney, consisting of
Colonial-made cutlery.
Joseph Hoppers' famous cutlery set
Joseph Hoppers' famous cutlery set
Menor's name, was sold at a sale
Stewart's Pantheist and hollow ground edge.
Likewise a splendid assortment of pen machines, nail
ippers, corkcrews, ladies' wool, lace, nail, and cutting-
utlery.
J. GILLMAN takes this opportunity of returning his
thanks to his friends on the public for the liberal subscrip-
tion to him the last six years, and begs to assure them
that he will use every exertion to make his establishment
the best and cheapest in the colony.

PUBLIC NOTICE—Important to Parties having Goods for Public Fair and for Private Sale
The undersigned, having recently disposed of nearly the

WATERMAN'S WATCHES—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. have on hand a few of McCabe's celebrated Hunting Lever Watches also, Waterman's manufacture, and are prepared for the sale of any of the watches in which they can guarantee to remain unimpaired by rilling or carriage to any part of the interior. Centre seconds,

PURMANS, ARISE FROM YOUR SLUMBER!
Why pay £2 per hoghead for your coal when you can get it for 10s per ton? Why pay 10s per ton for your coal when you can get it for 10s per ton? Why pay 10s per ton for your coal when you can get it for 10s per ton?

WOMEN (October brewing), and subject to approval for 60 days. And why pay 10c to His. 60c per dozen for your bottled ale and porter, to support the great guns in their marriages and country soars, when you can obtain your supplies at GOLDSMITHS, wine and spirit merchants, and Commission Auctioneers, at 10c per dozen, or 10c per cent. for all articles connected with the trade?

BOOKBUSH — The undersigned having leased the whole of the above estate, will be prepared after the festive instant, to receive all descriptions of STOCK either on SALE or AGISTMENT, and make arrangements for the keeping of those now running there on the same terms as heretofore. Apply at the Head Office, Market-street, or at the Office of the undersigned, 10, Market-street.

GOVERNMENT OF BATHURST.—A LITHOGRAPH of the Government of Bathurst having been published by the Government, the public are informed that copies may be procured at this Office, and at the Local Land Office, Bathurst, at the price of 7s. each for copies, and 2s. 6d. for separate sheets of quarters.

GEORGE BARNEY, S.G.
Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 6th May.

M. R. EDELINGHAM, Surgeon, Chiropractic, consulted for ear, nose, throat, catarrhs, &c., at 129, Elizabeth-street South.

HUGHES DAWSON, Stock and Station Broker, Australia.

NOTICE—Mr. R. H. GORDON, for several years past a confidential clerk with a Clark Irving, Esq., was on March last, admitted a partner in the firm of ASHMOOR and CO.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—The undersigned, having been appointed agent in this colony for Messrs. R. S. Harris and Co., manufacturers of agricultural machinery, beg to announce that they have on hand and prepared to receive orders for any description of the following implements, steam-engines, &c. Illustrated Catalogues may be obtained on application.

substances can be obtained upon application to the
RHS, and CO., Lymington, George-street, Sydney
N.S.W., payment of various articles expected immedi-
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6 fine upstanding horses, bred by the A. A. Company,
and broken to saddle and harness.
No reserve.



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ROAD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort; daily refreshment, if required, terms moderate. Mrs. GAULS, Kent-street East, Steamboat Inn, near the A.S.S. Com pany's Wharf.

ROAD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort. Mrs. ELDER'S, 204, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

CASTLETON N. to LET, a Verandah COT tage, with a sitting-room, and a bedroom, eight (8) rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, &c. Apply to Mr. KEIGHNAN, Australian House, Campbelltown.

MAPTAND HOUSE, three minutes' walk from superior style. It is very new, erected, and finished in a superior style. It contains a large hall, a drawing room, balcony, pantry, kitchen, laundry, and two servants' rooms, supplied with excellent water, flower garden in front, large lawn, and a fine view of the city.

RESIDENCE or ladies' seminary. To be LET at £150, fully furnished, with a large garden, and a small out-house, and a small annexe. Plans and elevation of the premises, and further particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. NEWNORTH and PHILBEN, architects and surveyors, 121, King-street or Mr. GARTY, on the premises.

NEWTOWN—Detached COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kitchen, and a quarter of an acre of rich land, fenced, retired, and healthy. Apply to Mr. J. H. NEWNORTH and PHILBEN, LET, or SALE. H. H. NEWMAN, 144, King-st. East.

PANAMAFA—TO BE LET, THE MESS-HOUSE, No. 4, West-street, late in the occupation of Mr. M'PHIBSON. It is a large and commodious building, with a garden with paddock attached. Apply to Mrs. HENRY BILDSON, Panamafa; or E. DAINTRY, 65, Elizabeth-street.

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TO LET, at Cleveland-street, Redfern, a 6-room HOUSE. Apply J. B. HOWELL, 622, Brickmarket-street.

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TO LET, that old established House, the UNION INN, Newtown. The house is in thorough repair, and doing a good and respectable business. For particulars, apply to rent, or apply to W. W. ALKER, hay and corn stores, Newtown Road, or to J. W. B. at S.B.—The St. John's Lodge Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows held their meetings at the above house.

TO LET, A COTTAGE, of four rooms, No. 407, Pitt-st. Apply at the Curriers' Arms.

TO LET—To Travellers and others—A LARGE SHED, with g-sittings, counters, &c. 75, WILLIAMS-STREET, opposite, at Burraco, near COTTAGE, large residence, also

TO the Station Apply to Mr. CUTLER, on the premises: or to H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

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TO LET, a comfortable WATERSIDE RESIDENCE, rent moderate. Apply to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

TO BE LET, SHOP AND PREMISES, adjoining those occupied by Messrs. Wilson and Gordon, painters, &c., Castlereagh-street; taxes paid, water laid on, and

TO LET, a newly painted and papered **HOUSE**, with five rooms (one of which is 57 feet long), and a detached **W.C.** and **WATER** supply of good water, and beautifully situated, facing Johnson's Bay. Apply at Mr. PONDE'S, N. 52, Bowman-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, ROXBURGH VILLA, upper Paddington, a superior residence, comprising seven rooms, kitchen, and out-offices, with garden in front and extensive grounds in rear. Apply at Mr. FRUITS, 122, King-street.

TO LET, FULFORD, for 15 months, a **COTTAGE**, at Barry Hills, containing eight rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, and cellar; with detached kitchen, servant's room, laundry, stable, coach-house, and about two acres of ground as garden, and paddocks. Apply to J. C.

TO LET, a large **dry BEDROOM**, with use of Dining Room and Drawing Room, at 25, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a **COTTAGE** in Double Bay, with stabling. Apply to Mr. **GUILFOYLE**, Double Bay; or to **MORT** and **CO.**, Pitt-street.

TO LET, **MORTON HOUSE** and **GROUNDS**, Fernberrie Grange, Parramatta. For particulars apply to Mr. **J. M. GOULD**, solicitor, Church-street.

TO LET, **BUILDING ALLOTMENTS**, Bowman-street, Pyrmont. Apply to Mr. **BRIGDEN**, 71, Lower Fort-street.

FLYING, **BE. LET** to **HUNTER** and **MAGILL**.

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TO LET, NO. 4, UNIVERSITY, Yungo-street; four rooms, kitchen, &c. Key at Mr. PEARSE'S, corner of Stanley and Yungo streets.

TO LET, or SELL, at Donbrie Bay, a MARKET GARDEN, containing six acres, in good cultivation, with an excellent four-roomed stone HOUSE, and outbuildings. Apply JAMES MACKENZIE, at the premises.

TO LET, the SHOP lately occupied by Mr. Rudd, No. 350, George-street. Enquire of BATHFELDER, BROTHERS, No. 348, George-street.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, opposite St. Paul's Church, a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE.

TO LET, OFFICES, STABLES AND YARD, together with some outbuildings, apply to **W. H. ROFFE**, Circular Quay.

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TO LET, A SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE in Hunter-street, No. 17, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and a large hall, &c. &c. Apply to **Mrs. JAMES GRIEKE**, solicitor, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

WHARF and STORE to LET, on moderate terms. Apply Baltic Wharf.

MR. THOMAS ARGENT has received

LV instructions from Enoch Cobovert, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, June 2nd, at half-past 10 o'clock, 145 head of prime fat cattle in the sale, suit purchasers. **SS** These cattle are well worthy the attention of the trade, being the best lot in the market.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—

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